ADC ICTY TPIY

NEWSLETTER

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The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the Association of Defence Counsel Practicing Before the ICTY.

ICTY CASES

Cases in Pre-trial

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Prosecutor v. Stanišić and Simatović (IT-03-69)

Milan Milošević

On 1 May, the Simatović defence continued after a one month break in the trial of former Heads of Serbian State Security Service (DB) Jovica Stanišić and Franko Simatović.

Simatović's defence called expert witnesses Milan Milošević. Milošević, a Professor at the Police Academy in Belgrade and former DB employee, drafted a report on the exercise of internal affairs and national security systems of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

According to the indictment, as key figures in the DB, Stanišić and Simatović supported various paramilitary units that committed crimes against non-Serbs within Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Milošević's report, a theoretical analysis of legislation, claimed that the provisions of the Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia promoted cooperation with other republics within Yugoslavia. Once the Simatović defence has completed its examination-in-chief, the Stanišić defence will cross-examine the witness.

ICTY NEWS

- Stanišić & Simatović: Defence case continues
- Mladić: Defence requests time extension
- Karadzić: Prosecution case nears conclusion
- ICTY Judges elected for Residual Mechanism sworn in

Also in this issue

Prosecutor v. Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)


Branko Djeric

The trial in the case of Prosecutor v. Karadžić continued with the testimonies of the witnesses Butler, Djeric, KDZ 320 and Tabeau.

The court heard testimony from Richard Butler, a former military analyst for the prosecution. Butler stated that Radovan Karadžić was kept well informed about military operations conducted by the Army of Republika Srpska (VRS) and specified that he knew what was happening in the Srebrenica enclave. He also testified about Karadžić's role in expelling the population from the enclave. In cross-examination, Karadžić asserted that Butler had misinterpreted the language of the directives, stating that the Bosnian military was meant to be forced out, but the civilian population would be evacuated peacefully.

The prosecution then called Branko Djeric, a former Prime Minister of Republika Srpska, who previously testified in the trial of Momčilo Krajišnik. Djeric alleged that Karadžić had full "political responsibility" for the events that occurred in areas under Bosnian Serb control. His testimony centred on his desire to dismiss two government ministers, Momčilo Mandić and Mićo Stanišić, as he believed them to be involved in criminal activities. Karadžić's failure to agree to their dismissal, Djeric alleged, was one of the primary reasons the situation in Republika Srpska escalated. Karadžić responded that he was not opposed to a government restructuring, but that the time was not right and dramatic dismissals were not appropriate.

Protective measures were given to the next witness, KDZ 320, who testified regarding a meeting with Colonel Ljubiša Beara, the former Chief of Security of the VRS. The witness claimed that Beara had told him about prisoners from the Srebrenica enclave and that an order had come from "the two presidents" that the captives should be killed. However, under cross-examination, the witness revealed that the meeting with Beara had been quick and he had not asked too many questions, agreeing that the reference to the "two presidents" was likely meant only to impress.

Dr Ewa Tabeau was the next witness to testify as a prosecution witness. Her testimony relates to the movements in population and the changes in demographic composition of the municipalities mentioned in the Karadžić indictment. The prosecution will then call its two last witnesses before it will rest its case. The defence case is currently scheduled to begin on 16 October 2012.

Prosecutor v. Mladić (IT-09-92)

During the status conference on 24 April, Defence counsel for Ratko Mladić, Branko Lukić, requested that the trial be postponed so they can analyse all the evidence that will be submitted by the Prosecution. The Defence argued that in similar cases, such as in Radovan Karadžič's, a time extension was granted by the Chamber. Furthermore, the Defence requested that the trial begins 90 days after the Prosecution discloses all evidence, so they have enough time to review it. Meanwhile, the start of Mladić's trial has been postponed by two days and is now due to start on 16 May.


Branko Lukić

Residual Mechanism Judges Sworn In

On 24 April, the ICTY's Judges that were elected as Judges for the International Residual Mechanism were sworn in by the Residual Mechanism's Registrar John Hocking. These include Judges Carmel Agius, Jean-Claude Antonetti, Christoph Flügge, Burton Hall, Liu Daqun, Bakone Justice Moloto, Prisca Matimba Nyambe, Alphons Orie and Patrick Robinson. Judge Theodor Meron was sworn in as the International Residual Mechanism's President.

NEWS FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL COURTS

Special Court for Sierra Leone

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL).

On 26 April 2012, Charles Ghankay Taylor was convicted of all 11 counts in the indictment alleging his responsibility for crimes committed by rebel forces during the civil war in Sierra Leone. During the indictment period, from 30 November 1996 to 18 January 2002, Charles Taylor was head of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and later became president of Liberia, until his resignation in 2003. The 11 counts in the indictment include five counts of crimes against humanity, specifically: murder (Count 2), rape (Count 4), sexual slavery (Count 5), other inhumane acts (Count 8) and enslavement (Count 10). Another five counts include war crimes, in particular: acts of terrorism (Count 1), violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder (Count 3), outrages upon personal dignity (Count 6), violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular cruel treatment (Count 7), and pillage (Count 11). The last count deals with conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups, or using them to participate actively in hostilities (Count 9), a serious violation of international humanitarian law.

The Indictment charged the Accused with individual criminal responsibility, under three different modes of liability. First, the Prosecution alleged that Charles Taylor was individually criminally responsible under Article 6(3) of the Statute for allegedly exercising effective control and command of the rebel forces that committed the crimes charged in the Indictment. The Trial Chamber of the Special Court for Sierra Leone found that while the Accused had substantial influence over the leadership of the rebel forces, that substantial influence over the conduct of others fell short of "effective command and control" necessary to enter a conviction beyond a reasonable doubt.

The second mode of liability charged by the Prosecution was through the creation of a Joint Criminal Enterprise (JCE), in which the Accused is alleged to have acted in concert with the leaders of the rebel forces in the furtherance of a common plan. The Trial Chamber found that the Prosecution failed to prove that any of the three alleged meetings in Libya, Burkina Faso and Voinjama, where the common plan is said to have been established by these leaders, took place. While the Trial Chamber accepted that the Accused provided various form of support to the rebel forces, it was not convinced by the evidence available that this support was provided pursuant to a common plan in the context of a joint criminal enterprise.

Charles Taylor

Finally, the third mode of liability charged by the Prosecution was "aiding and abetting" in the commission of crimes alleged in the Indictment. This mode of liability requires that the Accused gave practical assistance, encouragement, or moral support which had a substantial effect on the perpetration of a crime. The essential mental element required for is that the Accused knew that his acts would assist the commission of the crime by the perpetrator or that he was aware of the substantial likelihood that his acts would assist the commission of a crime by the perpetrator. Before considering the way in which the Accused assisted the rebels, the Chamber outlined the general war strategy of the rebel forces. It noted that "Throughout the Indictment period, the operational strategy…was characterised by a campaign of crimes against the Sierra Leonean civilian population, including murders, rapes, sexual slavery, looting, abductions, forced labor, conscription of child soldiers, amputations and other forms of physical violence and acts of terror." More importantly though, the Chamber found that the Accused provided various forms of support to the rebel forces while knowing that his acts would assist the commission of crimes alleged in the Indictment. It was satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the Accused was criminally responsibly for aiding and abetting the rebel forces in the commission of the crimes.

With this verdict, Charles Taylor became the first head of state to be indicted, tried, and convicted by an international tribunal. The Trial Chamber scheduled a sentencing hearing for 16 May 2012, where the parties may make submissions on sentencing. Two weeks after that, on 30 May 2012, the Chamber will deliver its sentencing judgment. The Prosecution and Defence both have the right to appeal the verdict and must file notice of appeal 14 days of the full judgment and sentence.

Extraordinary Chambers in the Court for Cambodia

Contributed by: Marion Russell, Legal Intern, Defence Support Section

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

Case 002 - Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith

Defence Filings

On 25 April the Nuon Chea Defence Team (NCDT) filed an "Application for immediate action pursuant to Rule 35", ECCC Internal Rule 35 being concerned with Interference with the Administration of Justice. This latest appeal by the NCDT for action to be taken regarding alleged political interference in ECCC proceedings comes in response to the resignation of Co-Investigating Judge Kasper-Ansermet who, on 21 March 2012, published a Note outlining what he refers to as "egregious dysfunctions" at the ECCC. The NCDT contends that there is a legal and ethical obligation to investigate allegations of interference by the government in ECCC proceedings as well as international jurisprudence to support a stay in proceedings until such an investigation is complete.

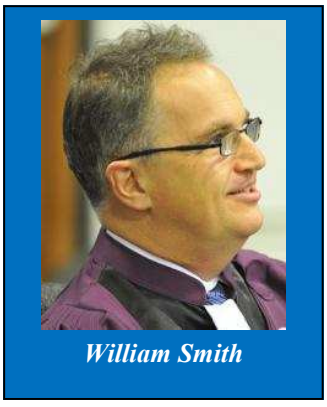
On 27 April the Ieng Sary Defence Team (ISDT) filed "Ieng Sary's Rule 34 Application for Disqualification of Judge Silvia Cartwright or, in the Alternative, Request for Instruction and Order to Cease and Desist from *Ex Parte* Communications & Request for Disclosure of *Ex Parte* Communications" following the discovery that *ex parte* communications between Judge Cartwright and International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley had not ceased despite the Supreme Court Chamber advising that such communications "may create the appearance of asymmetrical access enjoyed by the prosecutor to the trial judge". ECCC Internal Rule 34(2) states that, "any party may file an application for disqualification of a judge in any case in which … the Judge has, or has had, any association which objectively might affect his or her impartiality, or objectively give rise to the appearance of bias."

In the Courtroom

The defence teams for Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Sary participated in 14 days of substantive hearings before the Trial Chamber in April.

On Monday April 2, International Co-Prosecutor William Smith continued his questioning of witness Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch. Topics included Duch's attendance at meetings and rallies of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK), CPK terminology, the role of the accused Khieu Samphan, and the repercussions of documents being left behind at S-21 when Duch left Phnom Penh in January 1979.

When questions turned to the role of Khieu Samphan, and specifically to the relationship between Khieu Samphan and Pol Pot, International Co-Lawyer for Khieu Samphan, Arthur Vercken, called for the distinction to be established and preserved (both by prosecution in its line of questioning, and by the witness in response) between knowledge that the witness had at the time in question, and knowledge that he has acquired since. Mr. Vercken argued that the witness had previously stated that he had never personally met Khieu Samphan and so counsel wondered on what basis the witness was being asked to rely in answering the question. Mr. Vercken asserted that, "the basis of the testimony he gives here should be crystal clear to everyone".



William Smith

Although Mr. Smith acknowledged the point made and stated his intention to pose questions in such a manner that would preserve the distinction outlined by Mr. Vercken, the criticism is one that has been put forward by defence counsel throughout the prosecution's questioning of this

witness. According to International Co-Lawyer for Ieng Sary, Michael Karnavas, this point - far from a mere question of semantics - cannot be overemphasized. Mr. Karnavas has reminded the chamber on several occasions that Duch is present in the Trial Chamber as a witness and must be treated as such. Consequently, Duch must not be treated, or permitted to behave, as an expert, analyst, or historian and should not be asked, nor allowed, to speculate on issues he had no direct exposure to.

Over the following three days of hearings, defence teams for the Accused challenged Duch's credibility. International Co-Lawyer for Nuon Chea, Michiel Pestman, directly challenged Duch's honesty and commitment to cooperating with the court, at one point asking Duch if he was familiar with the expression "being economical with the truth".

Throughout proceedings Duch was unwilling to engage in any discussion of his actions at M-13 prison and refused to answer questions relating in any way to this topic. Mr. Pestman, who asserted that the witness was obliged to answer questions put to him, sought a ruling on this matter from President Nil Nonn. The President reminded the chamber that the witness is not obliged to answer questions if, in doing so, he might incriminate himself. Defence counsel retorted that in the case of this particular witness, whose own case has been heard and the appeal process exhausted, there is no reason for his right to remain silent to be invoked on the basis that to do otherwise might lead to self-incrimination.

A distinction outlined by Mr. Smith, however, was that while Duch has been convicted, he has not been convicted for any alleged crimes committed at M-13. Accordingly, Duch should be compelled to respond to questions as long as they do not relate to that subject matter. On this logic, the possibility of self-incrimination still stands, "however unlikely" it is that Duch will ever actually be indicted for his actions at M-13.

Mr. Pestman continued to pose questions about M-13 despite the President's ruling that Duch would not have to answer such questions based on ECCC Internal Rule 28: Right Against Self-Incrimination of Witnesses. Mr. Pestman, in asserting his right to ask any question he deemed relevant, stated that, "only answers can be incriminating, not questions".

April 18 began with a statement by Nuon Chea who wished to refute claims made by Duch in his testimony. Despite objections from the prosecution and civil parties, Nuon Chea was permitted to then exercise his right to remain silent and not respond to questions from parties or judges following his statement.

Thereafter, the next witness for the prosecution, Saut Toeung, was questioned regarding his role as bodyguard and messenger for Nuon Chea, his participation in "self-criticism" sessions, and the time he spent accompanying Nuon Chea on trips around the country and abroad. He was also asked to give his impression of the living conditions of those he observed during these trips – this question predominantly concerned with the issue of food scarcity. The witness was questioned briefly by the ISDT and NCDT during which time he described the Accused Nuon Chea as a "good person".

Saloth Ban

On April 23 Pol Pot's nephew, the former Secretary General for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Saloth Ban attended the Trial Chamber as the prosecution's next witness. Saloth Ban was asked about the CPK's approach towards ethnic minorities, the abolition of private ownership, his knowledge of the Accused, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, famine, the evacuation of Phnom Penh, and the return of intellectuals to Cambodia. Defence teams and the Bench drew attention to numerous discrepancies between this testimony before the Trial Chamber and prior statements given to Co-Investigating Judges. The ISDT then sought to explore various aspects of the relationship between the witness and Pol Pot. Mr. Pestman for the NCDT posed several questions to the witness regarding alleged political interference in ECCC proceedings, but the President instructed the witness that he did not have to respond to this line of questioning.

DEFENCE ROSTRUM

• ECtHR and human rights

Brighton Declaration: One step backwards for human rights protection in Europe?

*By Daniel Toda and Diego Naranjo**

On 19 and 20 April 2012, the High Level Conference on the Future of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) was held in Brighton. The State Parties were summoned by the United Kingdom with the apparent purpose of solving the high case load that the ECtHR has. The final document of the Conference is the Brighton Declaration. This document, although shorter in comparison to certain proposals made within the Council of Europe, has meant a silent step backwards for the protection of human rights in Europe. Furthermore, the process has not been transparent for the public, as some Members of the European Parliament complained in a recent plenary session in Strasbourg.

The opening statement by Jean-Claude Mignon, President of the Parliamentary Assembly within this Conference, raised fears that some would feel during this meeting and it appears that some of these fears were confirmed subsequent to this Conference. Mignon avoided false statements brought up by some State Parties about the deficiencies of the ECtHR and emphasised that if there are too many complaints to the Court it is basically because of the lack of protection mechanisms within the States. In this regard he mentioned that 27% of the applications are brought against one single State and that 10 States (out of 47) are subjects to 80% of the applications. Sir Nicolas Bratza, President of the ECtHR, also expressed serious misgivings about some of the proposals contained in the declaration. In his speech Bratza expressed his disagreement with the intention of the governments to guide the judgments of the Court, making it less independent. Taking a similar stance, the President of the Court also sent a reminder to the States saying that "30,000 of the pending cases relate to repetitive violations of the Convention", therefore stating that "Contracting Parties have failed to take effective steps to remedy the underlying systemic problem" raised by the Court.

The two main attacks to the ECtHR in the Brighton Declaration are; the stricter admissibility criteria and the codification of the principle of subsidiarity and the doctrine of the margin of appreciation. Regarding the first issue there is now a shorter time limit to apply (4 months) and the "significant disadvantage" criterion has been modified. This means that cases not revealing a significant disadvantage will be declared inadmissible even if they have not been properly considered at national level and cases duly considered by national courts should be considered as manifestly ill-founded. The codification in the Preamble of the Convention of the principle of subsidiarity and the doctrine of the margin of appreciation is another major issue in this Declaration. The doctrine of the margin of appreciation, until now, just related to some rights to be considered in the light of cultural and social differences owing to the absence of a European consensus. This may lead to States invoking this provision in many other cases, since once it is in the Preamble, this double-edged doctrine will be placed out of context and not understood within singular judgments. One could wonder whether these measures can possibly help alleviate the Court's docket.

In general, the Declaration seems to be more directed to the Court than to the State Parties as the text merely "invites" the States to give voluntary additional financial contributions (H.9.d.iii) or to "give full effect of this Declaration" (H.39.b). However, no new implementation measures are suggested in order to better ensure the application of the Convention at the national level. States only commit to "considering" the introduction of new domestic legal remedies for violations of the Convention, while this is in fact key to reduce the Court's backlog. Moreover, no new tools are put at the disposal of the Committee of Ministers to exert pressure on State Parties failing to execute judgments. To the contrary, one of the proposals for the long term suggests that State Parties should revise the awarding of just satisfaction by the Court, which is the only reparation measure the Court can afford to victims (para. 35.f.ii).

In conclusion, while States are the ones who should carry out profound internal reflection and reforms to fully and faithfully comply with their obligations, the Declaration paradoxically chooses to propose reforms of the Convention. This is despite the fact that its last modification, operated through Protocol 14, has not yet deployed its full effects and notwithstanding the successful efforts made by the Court in 2011 to improve its efficiency.

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LOOKING BACK

ICTY

5 years ago…

On 9 May 2007, the Appeals Chamber judgement of Vidoje Blagojević and Dragan Jokić was delivered. The Chamber reduced the sentence of Blagojević, Commander of the Bratunac Brigade of the Bosnian Serb Army (VRS), which operated in the Bratunac and Zvornik municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), which he received on grounds of aiding and abetting murder, persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds and inhumane acts (forcible transfer), from 18 to 15 years. The eight-year imprisonment sentence of Jokić , Chief of Engineering of the Zvornik Brigade for aiding and abetting extermination and persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds, was affirmed.

Vidoje Blagojević

Dragan Jokić

10 years ago…

On 30 May 2002, the OTP issued the Fifth Amended Indictment against Blagoje Simić, Miroslav Tadić and Simo Zarić under charges of Crimes Against Humanity and Grave Breach of the Geneva Convention of 1949. All three had previously surrendered to the ICTY. Simić was the highest-ranking civilian in Bosanski Šamac municipality (BiH) as the President of the Municipal Assembly and the Crisis Staff and sentenced to 17 years imprisonment (later reduced to 15 years) for his role in the unlawful arrest and detention of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians. Tadić, Assistant Commander for Logistics in the Yugoslav National Army (JNA), Commander of the Civil Protection Staff, an exofficio member of the Crisis Staff and a responsible member of the Exchange Commission in the municipality of Bosanski Šamac, was sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Zarić, Assistant Commander for Intelligence, Reconnaissance, Morale and Information within the JNA, short-term Chief of National Security in Bosanski Šamac and Deputy to the President of the Civilian Council in Odžak, was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment.

ICC

10 years ago…

On 6 May 2002, the U.S. government of George W. Bush announced that it will not sign the Rome Statute.

ICTR

5 years ago…

Mikaeali Muhimana

On 21 May 2007, the Appeals Chamber upheld the verdict and sentence delivered to Mikaeali Muhimana. Muhimana was municipal conseiller in the commune of Gishyita in the Kibuye Prefecture (west of Rwanda) in the lead up to the genocide. Between April and June 1994, he reportedly gave arms to civilians in order to exterminate Tutsi civilians in the communes of Gishyita and Gisovu. Together with militias, police and Hutus civilians, he launched an attack against the Mubuga church resulting in the death of about 5,000 Tutsi civilians. Furthermore, Mikaeli Muhimana abetted and personally committed a great number of rapes and murders in the Kibuye Prefecture. He was arrested in 1999 and convicted of genocide and of rape and murder as crimes against humanity in 2005. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

BLOG UPDATES

- Steven Kay, **The Moving Judge and the Replacement Judge – Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal and Interference by the Government with the Legal Process**, 23 April 2012, available at: http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=4616
- Gentian Zyberi, **Justice Bhandari Elected as ICJ Judge**, 27 April 2012, available at: http://internationallawobserver.eu/ Diane Marie Amann, **Questions on aiding & abetting & international law**, 30 April 2012, available at: http://www.intlawgrrls.com/2012/04/questions-on-aiding-abetting.html
- Kevin Jon Heller, **Ugly Infighting at the ICC**, 21 April 2012, available at: http://opiniojuris.org/2012/04/21/ugly-infighting-at-the-icc/
- Caroline Macpherson, **Palestinian Prisoners Hunger Strike Continues in Israel**, 24 April 2012, available at: http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=4650
- M.S., **What's fair for the war-criminal goose**, 30 April 2012, available at: http://www.economist.com/blogs/democracyinamerica/2012/04/charles-taylor
- Shannon Torrens, **UN Security Council Authorises Observer Mission in Syria**, 23 April 2012, available at: http://ilawyerblog.com/un-security-council-authorises-observer-mission-in-syria/

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

Books

Annica Kronsell (2012) *Gender, Sex and the Postnational Defense: Militarism and Peacekeeping*, Oxford University Press

Ayesha Kadwani Dias and Gita Honwana Welch (Eds.) (2012) *Justice for the Poor: Perspectives on Accelerating Access*, Oxford University Press

Rob Dickinson, Elena Katselli, Colin Murray, Ole W. Pedersen (Eds.) (2012) *Examining Critical Perspectives on Human Rights*, Cambridge University Press

Mark A. Drumbl (2012) *Reimagining Child Soldiers in International Law and Policy*, Oxford University Press

Austin Sarat (2012) *Merciful Judgments and Contemporary Society: Legal Problems, Legal Possibilities*, Cambridge University Press

Articles

Janine Natalya Clark (2012) "The ICTY and Reconciliation in Croatia: A Case Study of Vukovar", Journal of International Criminal Justice 10(2), p. 397-422

Katharina Margetts and Katerina I. Kappos (2012) "Current Developments at the Ad Hoc International Criminal Tribunals", Journal of International Criminal Justice 10(2), p. 447-487

Arman Sarvarian (2012) "Ethical Standards for Prosecution and Defence Counsel before International Courts: The Legacy of Nuremberg", Journal of International Criminal Justice 10 (2), p. 423-446

Carsten Stahn (2012) "Libya, the International Criminal Court and Complementarity: A Test for 'Shared Responsibility'", Journal of International Criminal Justice 10(2), p. 325-349

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WE'RE ON THE WEB!

WWW.ADCICTY.ORG

The ADC-ICTY would like to say thank you and goodbye to Matt Cicchetti who has been part of the newsletter team for the past four months.

We would also like to thank David Fagan for coordinating the contributions of the Defence Support Section at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia to this newsletter.

We wish them both all the best for the future.

Events

PhD Day International Humanitarian and Criminal Law Platform

Date: 25 May 2012

Venue: T.M.C. Asser Instituut, R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22, The Hague

More info: http://www.asser.nl/events.aspx?id=297&site_id=1

New Perspectives on the Law of Non-International Armed Conflict

Date: 30 May 2012

Venue: T.M.C. Asser Instituut, R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22, The Hague

More info: http://www.asser.nl/events.aspx?id=294&site_id=9

Pluralism v. Harmonization: National Adjudication of International Crimes

Date: 14-15 June 2012

Venue: VU University Amsterdam, Trippenhuis (KNAW), Kloveniersburgwal 29, 1011 JV Amsterdam

More info: http://www.commoncivility.org/events/upcoming-events/pluralism-harmonization

Opportunities

Translator/ Revisor (BCS) (P4), The Hague, Netherlands

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Closing date: 13 May 2012

Investigator (communication evidence), Leidschendam, Netherlands

Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)

Closing date: 16 May 2012

Head, Development Unit (P4) Information Systems and Communications Technology, The Hague, Netherlands

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Closing date: 21 May 2012